

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR. Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

REMITTANCE. Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only 2-cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha and eastern exchange, not accepted.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—211 N. 14th street. Council Bluffs—14 North Main street. Lincoln—435 Little Building. Chicago—218 Peoples Gas Building. New York—Room 403, 216 Fifth avenue. St. Louis—401 New Bank of Commerce. Washington—111 Fourteenth street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

NOVEMBER CIRCULATION. 55,483 Daily—Sunday 50,037.

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of November, 1916, was 55,483 daily, and 50,037 Sunday.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as required.

Now is the time for the tardy early Christmas shopper to speed up.

Looks as if the weather man were trying hard to hand us a white Christmas.

A swelling national deficit shows no signs of worrying the "pork bar" division of congress.

The White House will also witness Woodrow Wilson's wooden wedding. How's the alliteration?

Catching wild horses in Arizona must be something akin to sowing wild oats in more civilized communities.

Of course, Attorney General Reed's request for a \$100,000 prosecution fund is a mere drop in the dry bucket.

As Berlin views the situation, the case is hopeless for the Allies. Only the wicked persist in defying divine wrath.

If Omaha is to have that federal land bank, as we are assured, it would show up beautifully in our Christmas stocking.

A huge stack of private pension bills filling pages of the Congressional Record are cheerful reminders of campaign promises on the way toward fulfillment.

Rival calculations of enemy losses on the various firing lines are interesting not so much for their accuracy as for the pervading note of mock melancholy.

War heroes in the mass are woefully short-lived. Today worshiped by the populace; tomorrow, mayhap, a mass of scrapped idols. Only the warriors at the finish get the applause.

At last a contract has been actually let for one of the new school buildings for which bonds were voted at a special burry-up election nearly two years ago. The school board evidently believes haste makes waste.

The nation's military chieftains declare the army volunteer system is a failure. Similar criticism was heard after the first Bull Run, but the volunteers pulled themselves together and in due time became seasoned veterans.

Undoubtedly a grape juice factory spots a coming want hereabouts. A foundry for apple-jack built on the Jersey plan would be equally efficacious as a drouth preventive. Opportunity crenades Nebraska soft drink enterprise as never before.

Mr. Bryan's Commoner prints several columns of "Generous Expressions from Friends" anent his part in the recent election, among them letters from president, senators, congressmen and governors, but not a word from any democratic senator, congressman or governor elected in his home state of Nebraska. Silence is sometimes significant!

Prohibition An Issue

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The action of a majority of the house committee on the judiciary in recommending the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the legislatures of the several states, when taken in connection with the results of recent state elections on the subject and the incessant activity of the prohibition forces, proves that prohibition is to be a live national issue, regardless of whether either of the major parties espouse it in its platform.

Some of the most sagacious advocates of the amendment prefer that it shall not be made a party question. Their success in the states has generally come from their influence on individual candidates.

The submission of an amendment would give the friends of national prohibition a great tactical advantage. It is generally agreed that an amendment that is once submitted can never be withdrawn, nor can it ever be said to be finally rejected. The ratification of an amendment by the legislature of any state is final, while rejection is not. This would permit a concerted effort. Every state gained would be permanently won while there could be no permanent loss. There are now twenty-three of the forty-eight states which have constitutional prohibition. There are several other states which are wet on a state-wide vote, but which generally elect dry legislatures, owing to the potency of small dry margins in country districts. Some of the dry states are in the south, traditionally opposed to extension of federal power, but it is not certain that a feeling of logical consistency would cause a really zealous advocate of prohibition to oppose it on the ground that it was a state problem. It is the same element of doubt as to the attitude of a dry member of a legislature in a state which has defeated prohibition in a state-wide vote.

The prohibitionists will not only enjoy an advantage through geographical distribution outweighing population in the state legislatures, but they will gain still more through geography in the nation. The states have equal power with respect to constitutional amendments, regardless of population, which ranges from 81,875 in Nevada to 9,113,279 in New York. There are several states with less population than the Tenth district of Missouri. The prohibitionists have reasons for rejoicing that the United States is not a pure democracy.

No Enlightenment in Lloyd George's Speech.

In his speech to the House of Commons referring to the note from Germany, Premier Lloyd George does not give promise of early peace. His utterance is worthy of a place alongside that of Von Bethman-Hollweg on the day the note was dispatched. France and Russia have already similarly referred to the proposals, that the Allies are willing to fight on, but await with interest to see what Germany offers. If it is, as the emperor is reported to have said, the peace of a conqueror he offers, the war will continue for some time to come. Russia still wants its open way through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles; France is not ready to forego Alsace and Lorraine after the sacrifices of the last two years, and England must protect the passage to India and Egypt. Germany wants its path to the east cleared, its place in the sun, and there you have the main items. The restoration of Belgium, the re-establishment of Poland and Lithuania, the rehabilitation of Serbia and the recovery of Italy's lost provinces now are thrust into secondary position in the possible peace bargain.

What is really of more interest than the public addresses of the several prime ministers of Europe is the proceedings in the cabinets. The counsellors of Europe alone know what the war has cost, is costing and will cost, and with them at present rests the determination of whether the price will be paid. Lloyd George sheds no more light on this point than any of the others, and thus leaves the entire matter in the realm of speculation. Each of us may hold his own opinion as to the probable duration of the war, and the opinion of one is just as good and no better than the opinion of the rest.

Nebraska and the Dairy Industry.

Impending dedication of a new \$200,000 laboratory building at the Nebraska College of Agriculture, devoted to the science of dairy farming is a reminder of the progress this state has made in this important branch of food producing. Corn and hogs, wheat and cattle, and a few satellites, such as alfalfa, potatoes and sugar beets, usually monopolize the spotlight, and only now and then does the beholder get a glimpse of the cow, patiently producing milk. But the long milk trains, unloading their millions of gallons daily at the great butter factories of the state, afford proof that the cow is an important factor in the prosperity of the people, and just as we improve in our knowledge of how to make and market dairy products we will increase the profit. The University of Nebraska is now better than ever able to serve its supporters with exact information on all matters relating to milk supply, its production and uses, and Nebraska should greatly benefit through this latest addition to its scientific equipment.

Bryan's Attitude Toward 1920.

Mr. Bryan's Commoner is always as interesting, and often more suggestive, because of the articles specially selected for reprint as for the original contributions of its editor. If anyone had deluded himself into believing Mr. Bryan's presidential ambition to be wholly abandoned, his mind will be disabused at perusal of the contents of the current number from this point of view.

From a California paper an article is reproduced, for the benefit of Commoner readers, captioned "The Campaign of 1920," which, among other things, says:

President Wilson will not be available in 1920 and the democratic party will have to select another candidate—one who has an unblemished record on the question of prohibition. That man will likely be Bryan, W. J. Bryan, William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska and Florida, the man who has thrice fallen in such contests, but who arose stronger and more optimistic after the ballots had been counted.

Let there may be any misunderstanding, another article with the heading, "Bryan and 1920," is credited to the Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat, from which this extract is taken:

The Bryan shadow looms portentously on the horizon of 1920. Mr. Bryan has repeatedly stated that he never again expects to be a candidate for office, but he has also stated that he expects to devote his remaining years to the service of the people in all ways open to him and without reserve. As the foremost champion of prohibition he may find himself, in 1920, in a position where he cannot escape the call of those who believe with him, that the power of liquor in politics must be overthrown.

Pointing in the same direction is a reprint of the election comment of a New Jersey paper volunteering this information:

The two leaders now visible for 1920 are Bryan and Roosevelt for the nominations for president.

In politics, as elsewhere, actions speak louder than words. Especially is this true in this case when it is remembered that every time Mr. Bryan has denied being a candidate for president he has coupled the denial with the declaration that he will not give bond never to become a candidate again. No one who follows Mr. Bryan and his political methods can escape the conclusion that not only will he not run away from a nomination in 1920, but that he might be persuaded to run halfway to meet it.

Passing of the Handcar.

The Lehigh railroad has decreed the banishment of the handcar on the advice of efficiency experts, who have discovered what any section man could have told them, that pumping the car winds the men. Thus does science push romance off the map and the old-time, slow-moving machine that has always had its place in the railroad thriller goes to the scrapheap. Of course, the new motor car will get the rescuing hero over the road quicker, but it will be no longer possible to have the villain knocked out of time by the flying brake. The passing of the handcar will take with it much that is picturesque in railroad life, although the smiling face of the section hand, leaning on claw-bar or tamping-rod just inside of safety, will still greet passengers on the flying "limited," but "Jerry, go lie the ca-a-r" will lose its poetry when the motor takes the place of the man on the section.

What's the difference between joyriding by public officials in autos paid for and maintained out of the municipal treasury and junketing around the country by public officials on railroad transportation and traveling expenses charged to public account? A wide-awake and fearless comptroller, clothed with ample authority, would make injunctions by taxpayers unnecessary.

This is the season when the fire risk is greatest and the need of safety precautions most urgent. Take no avoidable chance on being burned out of house and home.

Gorged With Gold

New York Letter, Boston Transcript.

Midas had his share of the troubles of the rich—but consider Uncle Sam, his family and their servants. Gold comes so fast from abroad that in the United States assay office in New York there is no more room for storing it, not enough men or smelters there to smelt it (although employees have been increased), and the building of the subtreasury has had to be commanded for storage space with the mint at Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco have had to help the overworked assay office to catch up with its job—which still it cannot do, for in the first place "immigrant gold," all gold arriving from foreign lands, must be weighed.

It has been possible to weigh only from two and one-half to three million dollars' worth a day. Of the nearly \$5,000,000 in gold received here last week the overwhelmed assay office, even with the help of the Philadelphia mint, could pass upon and try, by scales and chemicals, only \$25,000,000 worth. Not till the metal has been weighed and perhaps melted can the assay office tell the value to the smallest of fractions, and not till then can the governor pay to importers or consignees its checks representing 98 per cent of the demonstrated value for bars and 99 per cent for the demonstrated value for coins. Meantime the appropriation set aside for assaying by the government has been overspent. Plants are running at a deficit. Secretary McAdoo has had to ask congress for \$107,500 to make good the operating losses at the assay office in Denver, Philadelphia and San Francisco mints.

If you are a truckman with a load of gold you can easily find this treasure house. Driving into the midst of many sumptuous money changers' temples you merely search out the dingiest, most temporary and casual looking entrance in the neighborhood, back up and trundle your iron-bound boxes up a temporary inclined walk and under a signboard almost erased by the wind that ceaselessly skurries through the canyons. The door mat has no "welcome" on it. The shift of workers see in your precious approaching cargo only a piling up of more and more labor. Except that there are armed guards standing at the entrance and at odd corners of the great rooms, you will see little that is different from the interior of any orderly factory. Quiet and system everywhere—Superintendent Bowie attends to that. The great important machines are the giant scales, which have delicacy of balance down to the last notch, and the cauldron, or melting pot.

For all gold is melted and much of it refined and tested as soon as may be after delivery. All the bright proud sovereigns of England, all the beautiful well-worked napoleons of France, all the splendidly worked multiples of yen, drachmas, rubles, forins, liras, krans, marks, which gifted designers have spent imagery and symbolism—all of these that come this way are cast into the melting pot like ordinary nuggets. Unlike arriving people, arriving gold, whether in coins or bars, must become immediately "naturalized." They must go into the common melting pot, and then through the testing, separating, refining processes till they reach the American standard, all except the gold coins of France and Britain, which have the same quality as our own.

United States gold coins, 25.8 grains to the dollar, 900-1000 fine, no limit on the issue, correspond in amount of pure gold and amount of alloy to the gold coins of France and Britain, so sovereigns and napoleons are not subjected to the disintegrating processes of other coinage. The iron-bound boxes in which they arrive are opened. The bags of sovereigns and napoleons are lifted out and weighed and dumped at once together into the melting pot. For other coins and bar material for coins there are searching analyses, tests and electrolysis operations because they contain different alloy. The latter, like bullion, are put through courses which dissolve them into their component parts. First the silver is drawn from the gold, and run into special molds. Next from the residue is separated the gold, platinum, iridium, etc. The gold procured in this way is absolutely pure and is molded into bars. These are tested and stamped, then put away until needed either for coinage or for use in manufactures.

Uncle Sam's family has a wealth of \$320,000,000 this week—three times, the comptroller of the currency says, the wealth of Germany in 1911, twice the wealth of the British empire before it gathered in German colonies by force of arms. In the year of the outbreak of the war gold production was speeded up. It has been for all countries:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Gold production (1911), Gold production (1912), Gold production (1913). Values range from \$461,939,700 to \$459,941,100.

Efforts to produce in the midst of carrying on war have been continuous. This year's production is likely to average well, for the October gold output of the Transvaal was the third largest in war-time; the \$16,825,000 produced having been exceeded only by \$16,920,000 of last March, the \$16,940,000 of last October, and the \$16,869,000 of May, 1913. March, 1912, broke all records with \$17,643,000. The word from London is that if America requires more gold shipments against what is owing for munitions and supplies, "gold is available." This week \$20,000,000 is expected.

In this connection one finds interest taken in the remark of one of Harvard's assistant professors, B. M. Anderson, "all of the gold in the world could be little more than adequate to pay for two years of our exports at the present rate." American total export trade for the fiscal year ending June last, the treasury secretary reported, was \$4,333,658,865. Then all the gold in the world two years ago was too small by \$666,000,000 to pay for two years of American exports at present volume. Mr. Anderson makes the indisputable conclusion—to be paid for at all, pay for exports so enormous must be taken in something else than gold; in commodities, or manufactures, or securities.

One is told that the probability is that while it has already got back American securities to the amount of three billion from abroad, Wall Street would, rather than gold, prefer to receive more of the forty-odd million Stock Exchange securities still held by Europe.

People and Events

By a system of thought-transference mystifying to the victims, the laundries of Minneapolis put into effect a 10 per cent uplift in prices last week. Concerted action is denied. The raise simply had to come, you know, and like Topsy, "just grewed" without seeding.

Before the family romance went to smash Mr. and Mrs. Karr of Independence, Mo., planted a patch of potatoes, from which eight bushels were dug in due time. Mrs. Karr didn't want alimony, but insisted on an even split of the spuds. She got them with the decree.

General Nivelle, the new commander of the French army on the western front, is 58 years of age, a six-footer, as straight and slender as a beanpole. Only a colonel when the war started, he fought in Alsace, at the battle of the Marne, at the Aisne, Soissons and at Verdun since May last.

The Bar association of Brooklyn duly investigated the charge of fee splitting among members of the profession and rendered a verdict of guilty. By quick action on the part of counsel for the defense the names of the guilty ones were sealed up and carefully filed in the safety vaults of the association.

"What are the greatest safeguards against temptation?" A minister put the question to Thomas A. Edison. The wizard replied he did not know, never having had experience in such matters. "I have never had the time, not even five minutes," he said, "to be tempted to do anything against the moral law, civil law and any other law worth minding. If I were to hazard a guess as to why young people should do to avoid temptation, it would be to get a job and work at it so that temptation would not exist for them."

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day.

This sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark. Day deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home. This sweet to know there is an eye with mark. Our coming and look brighter when we come. —Byron.

One Year Ago Today in the War.

French blew up German trenches near St. Mihiel. Clashes between Greek and Bulgarian troops at the Albanian border reported. Austrians took by storm Montenegrin heights near Berane and Bjelopolzje.

United States protested holdup by British warships of parcel post from America to Sweden.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.

President Max Meyer of the Exposition association states that the association proposes to remodel the annex and to erect the finest and most complete dancing hall of its size in the west.

John Mulvaney, Judge Dwight Hull, O. H. Rothaker, A. L. Sorenson, D. W. Haynes and John W. McKinney, managers of Mansfield's "Prince Karl" company, occupied a box at the "Rag Baby" entertainment at the Boyd.

The lot and building of the A. L. Strang company, at the corner of Tenth and Farnam, has been sold to Fred L. Ames.

Articles were filed with the county clerk of the Nebraska Christian Science institution. The object of the association is to teach the science of curing disease without the use of medicines as prescribed by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. The incorporators are Mrs. E. B. Penn, Mrs. C. R. Courtney and Mrs. Adelle Day.

It is announced that a son of Collector Calhoun from Nebraska City of the revenue office in this city is soon to take a place as assistant to Mr. Douglass in charge of the oleomargarine records. It is also hinted that young Calhoun will become somebody's successor before very long.

A movement is on foot for the building of a new Presbyterian church in the western part of the city to relieve the other churches of the same denomination, which are now overcrowded, probably near Park avenue and Leavenworth street.

The county commissioners received a resolution from the trustees of the newly-incorporated village of Park View asking that a separate precinct be made of that incorporation. The matter was laid over until after Christmas.

This Day in History.

1780—England declared war against Holland. 1841—Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia and Prussia signed a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. 1847—First line of telegraph between East St. Louis and the east completed. 1858—John Brown and his men went into Missouri, liberated fourteen slaves and returned with them to Kansas. 1860—South Carolina passed an ordinance of secession. 1865—American steamship "Starry Banner" wrecked off coast of Ireland, with loss of 122 lives. 1881—Horace Gray of Massachusetts was commissioned a justice of the supreme court of the United States. 1882—Overdank, a soldier, was executed for attempted assassination of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. 1883—Opening of the cantilever bridge at Niagara Falls. 1889—"La Grippe" made its first appearance in the United States and soon came epidemic throughout the country. 1890—The Toronto city council decided that street cars should not run on Sundays in that city. 1895—Frederick B. Lumb, United States senator from Kansas, died suddenly in Washington. Born in Delaware county, Ohio, October 12, 1837.

The Day We Celebrate.

Prince George, fourth son of the king of England, recently admitted as a cadet at the Royal Naval college, born fourteen years ago today. John W. Kern, recently defeated for re-election as United States senator from Indiana, born in Howard county, Indiana, sixty-seven years ago today. Theodore B. Burton, former United States senator from Ohio, born at Jefferson, O., sixty-five years ago today. Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, born at Jamestown, N. Y., sixty-seven years ago today. Frederick Merkle, first baseman of the Brooklyn National league baseball team, born at Watertown, Wis., twenty-eight years ago today. Branch Hinkle, secretary of the St. Louis American league baseball team, born at Lucasville, O., thirty-five years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders.

Rev. John S. Foley, Catholic bishop of Detroit, today celebrates the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination. Chanukkah, or "The Feast of Lights," will be celebrated by the orthodox Jews throughout the world today.

The annual convention of the American Association of Hatters meets at Cincinnati today and will continue in session over tomorrow.

An ornamental stairway erected on Boston Common as a memorial to Curtis Guild, former governor of Massachusetts and later American ambassador to Russia, will be unveiled today with ceremonies in which the Russian ambassador at Washington and other notables will take part.

A large party of American missionaries is to sail from New York today on the steamer City of Glasgow, bound for Capetown, from which city they will start on a missionary journey into the heart of the cannibal wilds of the Belgian-Congo country.

Storetote of the Day.

She had been sitting in the furniture shop for nearly two hours inspecting the stock of linoleum. Roll after roll the perspiring clerk brought out, but still she seemed dissatisfied. From her dress he judged her to be a person of wealth and thought it likely she would have a good order to give.

When at last he had shown her the last roll he paused in despair. "I'm sorry, ma'am," he said apologetically, "but if I could wait I could get some more pieces from the factory. Perhaps you would call again."

The prospective customer gathered her belongings together and rose from the chair. "Yes, do," she said with a gracious smile, "and ask them to send you one for putting in the bottom of a canary's cage."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Bee's Letter Box

Early Doings in Calhoun.

Calhoun, Neb., Dec. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: The city of Calhoun was formed, laid out and surveyed by the Clark brothers in 1854 and my father settled in Calhoun in 1856. In the summer of 1853, when Calhoun was laid out, a party under the leadership of Charles Davis tried to jump the townsite of Calhoun. After a hard battle, with three or four men killed on each side, the Davis party was repulsed and in 1855 Jim Peterson tried to jump the claim of Hill Cook, but when the smoke of battle cleared away, Jim Peterson was taking a trip across the Great Divide by the claim jumpers' route. In the summer of 1866 occurred the murder of Hans Upp by the outlaw Bill Frazer gang. Calhoun then formed a vigilance committee, which chased all the outlaws away from Calhoun and the surrounding country.

CHARLES STOLTENBERG.

Not the Brenner Hotel.

Omaha, Dec. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: There appeared in The Bee an account of the hotel fire at Irvington, Neb., which burned December 15, and your reporter referred to the hotel as the "Brenner hotel." I wish to have you correct the wrong impression conveyed, as I have not in any way been connected with the hotel above mentioned for over three months.

GEORGE BRENNER.

Infamous If True.

Omaha, Dec. 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: Reports are going the rounds that during the fall this year men went out in the country from Omaha and other cities and bought up fields of potatoes and then left them there to rot and freeze. A well-known

man told me that he knows personally of one field of potatoes containing twenty acres that was bought up in the way I have named and that the potatoes are still in the ground. A fine farmer sold a field of potatoes to one man who gave some name and as he did not have the potatoes dug the farmer tried to find the man, but on inquiry found that no such person existed at the address given him. If these reports are true, the coming legislature ought to devise some law for the punishment of men concerned in such infamous transactions. Men who will be guilty of such transactions ought to be severely punished. F. A. AGNEW.

CHEERY CHAFF.

"Do you think there is really any good in the proposed two-cent-and-a-half piece?" "Certainly. Then when you have a nickel in a church, you can go to the foreign missions fifty-fifty."—Baltimore American.

Violently the loving wife shook her husband's shoulder. "Wake up, George," she said. "The doctor has just sent your sleeping draught."—Judge.

Vanity Boxes

More popular than ever. They are made in very artistic designs; plain, engraved or with gold stripe.

Sterling Silver, \$11 to \$20

RYAN JEWELRY CO., Rose Bldg., 16th and Farnam. THE XMAS GIFT SHOP.

Fine Cigars

By the Box for CHRISTMAS

We are in a position to make very low prices on cigars by the box, and furnish brands that will make acceptable Christmas Presents for the most fastidious smokers. Come to our cigar cases and talk it over with our experts.

Garcia Grande Perfecto Superiores, 15c quality, box of 25..... \$2.75

Foil Wrapped Mania Cigars—Florentine size, box of 12..... 85c

Imported La Pazy Buen Vicia Mania Cigars, Perfecto size, box of 25..... \$1.25

Lady Curzon Choice Domestic, Invincible size, a hand smoke, box 25, \$2.00

Hand Made 3-50-2, \$1.00

La Providencia, Clear Havana, a very small but choice cigar, box of 50..... \$2

Chancellors, Imperial size, box of 25..... \$1.85

Chancellor Club House, box of 50, Black and White, a cigar sold from ocean to ocean, we handle in club house, Londres, invincible and perfect shapes, box of 50..... \$2.50

Wester Havana, 15c size, box of 50..... \$5.50

La Preterencia Victoria, 10c straight size—box of 50 for..... \$4.00

CUBANOID—After Dinner size, a large, rich smoke, cannot be excelled; box of 25 for..... \$1.50

Pletora Choice Porto Rican, makes a very full, rich smoke, box 50, \$3.50

Royal Sovereign, Invincible size, box of 25..... \$2.25

Flor de Murat, a choice blend of shade grown Havana and Porto Rican Tobacco, 15c Frontense size, box of 25..... \$2.75

Roi Tan, 10c straight size, box of 25..... \$2

Cyona, Invincible size, manufactured by Stratton & Storm, a nice, mild smoke, box of 25..... \$1.25

Princes Mercedes, 10c straight Regalia size, box of 50 for..... \$4.00

El Teano, 15c size, box of 50..... \$5.50

Cuba-Roma, Breva size, many cigars sold 3 for 25c are not as good, box of 50..... \$2.50

La Saramita, 10c straight, Admiral size, box of 50 for..... \$4.00

Reio, 10c straight, Common Sense size, box of 50 for..... \$4.00

Robert Burns' Conchas Regalia size, box of 50 for..... \$3.50

Roi Tans, 10c Conchas Bouquet size, box of 50 for..... \$3.50

El Pazo, 15c High Life size, box of 50, \$5.50

Smoking Tobaccos, all the standard brands in handsome 1-lb. glass jars, humidors, per package..... 90c

Our Beautiful 19th Street Store

Christmas Shoppers will find it a pleasure to visit our 19th and Farnam Street Store, where merchandise is well displayed in altogether the most attractive and commodious drug store in Omaha. This, together with Sherman & McConnell Service and Prices.

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.

CORNER 19TH AND FARNAM CORNER 16TH AND HARNEY "THE HARVARD" "THE OWL"

Why Not Give Her An Extension Telephone for Christmas?

It saves running up and down stairs.

She had been sitting in the furniture shop for nearly two hours inspecting the stock of linoleum. Roll after roll the perspiring clerk brought out, but still she seemed dissatisfied. From her dress he judged her to be a person of wealth and thought it likely she would have a good order to give.

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